

THE AMERICAN

A NATIONAL JOURNAL



VOL. XXV—No. 641

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1896

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE AMERICAN.

A NATIONAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON EACH SATURDAY.

[Entered at the Post Office at Philadelphia as matter of the second class.]

BARKER PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.
WHARTON BARKER, - - - - - EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL OFFICES,
ROOMS 24 and 26
Forrest Building, No. 119 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISING.

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Advertising rates for short or long time furnished on application.

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*Address through Post Office: THE AMERICAN, Box 1202, Philadelphia.

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THE PLATFORM FOR 1900.

THE ROAD TO VICTORY.

1. We declare our fixed purpose to work for the restoration of silver to its time-honored place as money, side by side with gold. Believing, moreover, that it is America's place to command, not to follow, we spurn to wait upon Great Britain or any other foreign nation, especially as we recognize that Great Britain is ruled by the creditor classes, among whom converts to bimetallism are only made at the cost of hundreds of ruined producers in America and other debtor nations.

To this end we pledge ourselves to the prompt repeal of all laws by which silver has been demonetized and its use abridged, to prohibit all discriminations by the government or any of its officers against either gold or silver, and to admit both metals to the right of free and unlimited coinage at our mints at the ratio of 16 to 1, with full power for all the money thus coined as legal tender for all public dues and in all transactions of the citizen.

2. Recognizing that the government should guard over the measure of value even more scrupulously than it guards over the measures of weight, distance and quantity, we pledge ourselves to oppose all schemes for the retirement of our non-interest bearing national paper money, and the substitution of bank currency therefor, we protest against the surrender of this sovereign power to the banks, and we demand that all issues of paper money whatsoever, shall be issued directly by, and the volume thereof controlled by the National Government.

3. We view with alarm the rapid centralization of capital and the unexampled growth of trusts and combinations designed to repress competition and raise prices by restricting production, but in view of the appreciation of gold resulting in the impoverishment of our people and the restriction of the purchasing power of the community such growth is not surprising. Consumption being greatly curtailed, such a thing as competition among buyers is unknown. Competition among producers [sellers] not being balanced by competition among buyers, becomes keener and fiercer until finally the very advantages that should accrue to the consumer from competition are annulled by the destruction of many competitors, while the survivors are driven to combine and restrict production in order to maintain prices and save themselves from bankruptcy.

Naturally, and rightly, such trusts and combinations excite the enmity of the public, for while by monopolizing the products of various articles of manufacture they are enabled to tax the consumer in the shape of an unduly enhanced price for what he buys, the wage-earner, employed by such combinations, receives no benefit from the enhanced price charged the consumer for the product of his labor. On the contrary, while the consumer is obliged to pay trust prices the wage-earner is forced to accept trust wages. Such a state of affairs cannot be tolerated, and we demand such legislation as will prevent the formation of trusts and combinations designed to tax the consumer on the one hand and the wage-earner on the other, and provide means to discover dishonest over-capitalization of corporations, and enforce penalties against such over-capitalization.

4. It is the duty of the government to see that the products of labor are justly distributed, that the many be not despoiled for the benefit of the few, and to the end that all producers shall enjoy a just recompense for their toil, we hold that it is the duty of the government to absorb and operate in the interest of the whole people all such agents in the distribution of wealth as tend, in the hands of private corporations, to develop into monopolies. We hold that oppression of the people by such monopolies either through the charge of exorbitant rates for transportation or through discrimination on the part of our transportation companies against some localities and some individuals, should not be tolerated, and to the end that all producers may be accorded the same treatment and protected against unjust charges, we demand that the government own and operate our railroads and telegraphs.

5. We demand the maintenance of a true Protective System, a system that will

(a) Protect American labor against underpaid and degraded European and Asiatic labor, and secure to American citizens the American markets.

(b) Demonstrate that protection is a national question, not a class question, and that protective duties are not imposed for the benefit of any class, but for the public advantage of (1) diversified industries, (2) the industrial independence of the nation, (3) the maintenance of comfort and intelligence among the people, and (4) the promotion of domestic commerce through extension and improvement of the means of communication.

But where trusts and combinations, sheltered by protective tariff duties, have monopolized production, thus repressing domestic competition, we urge unhesitatingly, in the interests of the wage-earner and consumer, the removal of all protective duties from all imported articles, which such trusts and combinations have monopolized.

6. We demand legislation that will prohibit immigration of subjects or citizens of foreign countries, unless such immigrants intend to become citizens of the United States, and unless they can demonstrate that they have not been of the criminal classes in the countries from which they emigrated.

7. We protest against the sale of public lands to aliens and ownership of lands by aliens, and we demand legislation that will prohibit such sale and ownership.

8. We demand for the people of the United States an American policy thorough and strict, and with all possible emphasis we reaffirm the principles of the Monroe Doctrine as enunciated by Thomas Jefferson, that: "Our first and fundamental maxim should be never to entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe; our second, never to suffer Europe to intermeddle with Cis-Atlantic affairs."

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

WE have been beaten but not crushed. Defeated, we have been, but routed no. The struggle for the emancipation of our producing classes will go on, but it must be fought out on broader lines. The saddling of the appreciating gold standard on our people is but one of the encroachments of the money cliques on our people. We must meet their encroachments at all points. Everywhere we must stand prepared to combat the aggressions of centralized capital. The telegraphs have been so controlled as to falsify news of vital import to our producing classes, they have been directed in the interests of the moneyed cliques and to the prejudice of our people. Correction of these evils is demanded. Corporations of a public or semi-public nature must not be used to promote private ends. They have a public service to perform, and this service they must be made to perform without prejudice or preference. If the private corporations that control our avenues of communication and transportation will not perform the services demanded of them without discrimination then it becomes the duty of the government to assume the control of such corporations. If private corporations insist on operating our telegraphs and railroads for their private ends and to the prejudice of the public interests it becomes the duty of the government to operate such companies so as to promote the general weal.

Our railroads, our telegraphs, our banks, all corporations of a public nature and with duties to perform for the public, have been turned into engines of speculation, have been used to enrich those who control them at the expense of those whom they should serve. They enjoy public franchises but they disregard the duties they owe to the public. We have had a striking instance of this disregard of public duties on the part of the telegraph companies in the transmission of the election returns. Such returns, and

only such returns have been promptly transmitted to the public as the money cliques controlling the wires have seen fit to transmit. Such control of the telegraph wires cannot be tolerated. It is against the encroachments on the rights of our people of these semi-public corporations that we must guard. The saddling of the appreciating gold standard on our people is the most far-reaching of all the encroachments of the moneyed oligarchy on the liberties of our people. But it is not the only encroachment. We must bend our efforts not only to secure a reversal of the verdict that has saddled the appreciating gold standard on our people but so as to combat the encroachments of the money power at all points.

THE victory of the gold contractionists threatens our people with dire disasters, it jeopardizes the independence of our producing classes, it imperils the existence of Republican institutions. The seriousness of the defeat met by those who have been striving to disenthral our producing classes from the yoke of the appreciating measure of value that is grinding them down to poverty we do not underrate, but the defeat is not overwhelming. The gold-monometallists will fall far short of mustering in the next House the same majority they mustered in the last. Their majority will be less than seventy, and even this majority they cannot count on for legislation looking to currency contraction such as that part of our metropolitan press as is directly under the control of aliens and those with alien interests is already demanding. In the last House less than 100 votes could be mustered for silver. In the House just elected, but which will not enter its sessions until December, 1897, unless called in special session, there will be mustered, in opposition to the gold standard, half as many votes again.

There is, moreover every probability that the majority in the Senate that has stood so steadfastly against the encroachments of the gold contractionists will remain unshaken. Strenuous and organized opposition can defeat, in the Senate if not in the House, legislation looking to the contraction of our currency through the retirement of our greenbacks and Treasury notes. Let there be no half-hearted opposition, let those who are striving to uplift the burdens that bear down on our producing classes present a united front, and the 55th Congress will be powerless to secure the enactment of legislation antagonistic to the interests of our toiling millions. The hands of the gold contractionists in the 55th Congress can be tied as securely as the hands of those in the 54th.

AMONG those prominent in the victorious party Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, seems to be alone capable of reading the signs of the times. He sees in the present triumph of the Republican party no promise of future success. He sees that future success is dependent upon the ability of that party to give to our people prosperity. A bimetallist at heart, he turns to bimetallism as the remedy, suggesting all sorts of vague ways in which the Republican party can bring about the restoration of bimetallism. But the Republican party is no longer a party even leaning to bimetallism. It has planted itself squarely on the single gold standard; it was as a gold party, and in consideration of its advocacy of gold that the sinews of war that saw it through the past campaign, and to victory, were secured, it has adopted as its badge a color signifying gold, it has had the timeliness to make up its banner by adding a fourth color, yellow, to the national colors. The party that has been carried to victory on the contributions made by advocates of the appreciating gold standard, and in consideration of its unflinching advocacy of such standard cannot abandon its advocacy of gold as our sole measure of value.

Nor are those who control the party inclined by their surroundings to take up with gold monometallism. Their interests prompt them to maintain the gold standard so as to enhance the value of money and thereby increase their power to command the fruits of others toil. Mr. Hanna and those who surround him

have no sympathy with the toiling millions, their interests lie with the interests of the money-lenders of Lombard and Threadneedle Streets. They are no more inclined to surrender the enjoyment of the unearned gains which accrue to them from the appreciation of gold than are their British brethren. The Republican party, we may rest assured, will do nothing looking to the restoration of bimetallism. Mr. Chandler's demands will fall as unheeded as Mr. Carter's pleadings, but the fact that he thinks it necessary that the Republican party should do something towards the fulfillment of its pledges to promote international bimetallism is significant. The latter gentleman, practical politician and time server that he is, no doubt regrets by this time his abandonment of the independent course he so boldly espoused in the Senate in the early part of the present year. Montana has repudiated his course by an overwhelming vote, a vote that should admonish him of his dereliction of duty in subordinating principle to partizanship.

THOSE who have supported Mr. McKinley as an extreme high protectionist are likely to derive but little comfort from his election. There is little prospect of high tariff legislation during his administration. In the first place there is little likelihood that the Senate could be prevailed upon to pass a high protective tariff measure unless such measure carried an amendment providing for the opening of our mints to free coinage, but it is not disappointment on this ground, which protectionists might have foreseen, that is throwing a damper over their rejoicing. It is none other than Mark Hanna himself who thrusts upon them the bitter announcement that they may expect no radically high tariff from Mr. McKinley. The "advance agent of prosperity" is not even going to recommend a high tariff. He is going to recommend nothing radical to bring about the promised prosperity, a prosperity which will not come unless his presence in the chair soon to be vacated by Mr. Cleveland will, of itself, be sufficient to confer the blessings of prosperity on our people, start the wheels of industry and give employment to the unemployed.

With a cash balance in the Treasury vaults of nearly \$230,000,000, a deficit in revenues, as compared to receipts, of even so great a sum as \$50,000,000 per annum is of no serious import and does not call for the hasty passage of additional revenue laws. And as to a general tariff revision, looking not only to an increase of revenues but to protection, that is out of the question unless Mr. McKinley will be content to take free silver along with the desired tariff legislation.

THE British money lenders have not been backward in expressing their approval of our adoption of a course that puts our producing classes at their mercy for four years to come. They are naturally quite overjoyed with a people who will vote to enhance the value of the dollars they must pay them as interest. The spectacle of a people grinding themselves down to poverty that their creditors may be enriched is a spectacle odd enough, even though they have been cajoled into voting themselves into impoverishment by the secret influences of those who profit from their folly, and it is no wonder our British creditors make merry. But it is humiliating to true Americans to find the import attached to these British expressions of approval by our own press. Verily is it made clear that we are governing our country in the interests of the money lenders of Great Britain, not of our own people and our subsidized press is brazen enough to give approving prominence to the rejoicings of those who hope as the result of our folly to wax fat on our impoverishment. Do we Americans live for ourselves or are we borne into the world to be the hewers of wood and the haulers of water for the creditor classes of Great Britain?

THE President too is much rejoiced at the success of Mr. McKinley. It is in his Thanksgiving Day Proclamation that he

congratulates the country on Mr. Bryan's defeat. Let one-half the people give over Thanksgiving Day to feasting in commemoration of Mr. McKinley's success, let the other half give over the day to fasting as a penance for their evil course in supporting Mr. Bryan, and in acknowledgment of "their proneness to turn away from God's teachings; and to follow with sinful pride after their own devices." Such is the lecture that Grover sees fit to read to his children.

IT is rather unfortunate that our laws for the exclusion of improper immigration should have made no provision for such victims of oppression as the Armenians. It is perfectly right to exact of immigrants generally that they shall possess enough money to make sure that they will not become a public charge. It is only by this means that we can stop the public bodies, which have charge of poor-relief in some European countries, from deporting their paupers in dribs and drabs across the Atlantic. The Armenians are in quite another category, as they have been stripped of everything by their Moslem oppressors, and they have only been able to seek our land through generous aid extended to them by people like Lady Somerset. A few weeks ago the Schwenkfelders celebrated their landing in Pennsylvania more than a century and a half ago. They had fled from persecution in Austrian Silesia, and made their way to America by the help of the Mennonites of Holland. They were so poor that the people of our city had to feed them, and as the food first supplied was rye bread and apple-butter, to this day this is the staple of the annual festival, which recalls their landing and the kindness with which they were welcomed. Americans of to-day are certainly not less ready to welcome the oppressed; but it makes an unpleasant impression to read that Lady Somerset had to offer to become responsible, under the immigration laws, for these poor proteges of hers.

WITH every week of the Cuban war, the prospect of a Spanish victory becomes more and more remote. The insurgents are talking of beginning a siege of Havanna, by way of demonstrating to the world the extent and efficiency of their uprising. The problem for Spain is to get out of the struggle with some remnant of credit to herself. We would be rendering her a real service if we interposed to forbid the continuance of the war, as this would enable her to cover her retreat under our threat of interference. Mr. Cleveland, however, is much too friendly to the Dons, or much too timid, to take so bold a step. He cannot be brought even to extend to the insurgents a recognition of their belligerency, such as Spain extended to the Southern Confederacy almost before a shot had been fired between opposing forces. Spain probably is wishing he would exchange his exuberant friendship for a little animosity, so that she could pick the necessary quarrel with our government, and make her evacuation of the island a yielding to our superior power.

THE friends of arbitration are still confident that they will get the Venezuelan question settled by a tribunal "like that which disposed of the Bering Sea dispute." One would think that they would have sufficient discretion to stop recalling the Halifax and Bering Sea tribunals, as the results of both turned out to be so unfortunate. We pitched the Halifax decision overboard at the earliest moment allowed by the document itself, and thus reopened the very question it was supposed to have settled. The Bering Sea decision has resulted in the all but complete extermination of the seals, whose protection it was supposed to provide for. As for duplicating those worshipful tribunals in this case, *absit omen!*

The English newspapers are much annoyed by the speech Sir Edward Clarke made in New York, in which that eminent lawyer admitted that the British case had not a leg to stand on, and declared that the English newspapers had only avoided this conclusion through their ignoring the case for Venezuela, which

her counsel have published. Such an admission must be even more annoying to our Anglo-Americans, who had nothing but abuse for the President and the Secretary of State when the declaration was made that we could not stand by and see Venezuela plundered. But perhaps they think their hasty and ignorant abandonment of the American case amounts to a balance to Sir Edward's lawyerly estimate of the evidence as published by both sides. For of course he had in mind all that the English Foreign Office had been able to say on the British side.

LONDON gets a better Bishop than it gives up to Canterbury. Dr. Mandell Creighton is one of those stalwart and hearty North of England churchmen, who have absorbed the more democratic spirit of the North, and have made themselves felt as a national influence through their very provincialism. He is at the same time a far finer scholar than Dr. Temple, in the field of national history, which he has done much both to popularize and to make scientific. He is a man who is likely to be inspired by the historic environment of his new position, and to make London feel herself more vividly than she ever has done.

POLITICS in Hungary are as intense as with us. Ever since the kingdom obtained Home Rule, there has been a strongly nationalizing tendency at work, for the exclusion of everything Teutonic and Slavonic from the speech and the ways of the people. As the Magyars are really a minority, there have been great difficulties in the way of Magyarizing the other two elements. But the zeal and enthusiasm with which the work has been undertaken has sufficed to overcome these. The Protestants of Hungary, both Lutheran and Reformed, have seconded the national party with all their influence; and have given the country Deak and others of its ablest leaders. The Catholic hierarchy on the contrary, have had a good deal of friction with this nationalizing tendency, their church being rather cosmopolitan than national in its spirit. One source of contention has been the law of marriage; but finally the Liberals carried a law which abolished clerical participation as a positive requirement, and made the presence of the civil official all that is necessary. In the recent elections the questions at stake were largely those which grow out of the bond with Austria, and here also the National Liberals seem to have more than held their own in the struggle of parties.

THE situation in Turkey is one of suspense. From more than one centre of intelligence we learn that the days of unrestricted Turkish rule are numbered, and that Russia, France and England have reached an understanding which will eventuate in the liberation of the native Christians from Moslem rule. Evidently, however, the Sultan has no anticipation of such a result. He goes on arresting Armenian "conspirators," and exhibiting the bombs his soldiers have captured; and he is said to be negotiating with the Young Turkey party for peace through the resuscitation of the absurd Parliament, which his predecessor convoked. Probably he thinks that "the threatened man lives long," and that the old game of playing off the ambitions of one power against the greed of another can be kept up indefinitely. It is not unjust to such a ruler to suppose that the baser motives are those which have the longest run.

"THEY reckon ill who leave me out," Li Hung Chang might say to his critics at home and abroad. He returns to China to resume the mastership in her politics by sheer force of ability. He not only takes charge of the foreign policy of the Empire, but he is planning a reconstruction of the great Council which controls all the important affairs of the government. He means to bring its methods into as much harmony with the spirit of modern statesmanship as the character of the Chinese permits. His

strong point always has been that he knew just how far he could go in adopting western ways, and where he must stop. Evidently he thinks that the losses and humiliations of the recent war have made it possible to move farther and quicker than ever before; and his age will not stand in the way of embracing the opportunity.

THE TRIUMPH OF GOLD—IS IT FINAL?

GOLD has triumphed. The American people have submitted to the dictation of aliens and those with alien interests as to our financial policy, they have surrendered their claim to freedom from foreign subserviency and to independence of action, they have suffered the welding around their necks of the yoke of gold that needs must grind them down to poverty, stamp out the spirit of enterprise and enchain them as the slaves of poverty to an oligarchy of wealth. That the submission of the American people to the money cliques is final, that the spirit of independence will be so crushed out by poverty during the coming four years as to make further resistance to the encroachments of the moneyed oligarchy, that is now being built up on the impoverishment of our producing classes, out of the question, patriotism, love of humanity and implicit trust in the goodness of the Infinite bid us deny.

We, therefore, cannot regard the recorded verdict of the American people as final. It is, at least, the duty of all those who see the encroachments of centralized capital to strive to bring about a reversal of that verdict and make every possible sacrifice to defeat the ultimate enslaving of our producing classes to a moneyed oligarchy. The possibility of success in those efforts may be slim, the history of the rise and fall of empires may hold out little promise of victory, the position of those who are striving to enslave the toiling millions for their own enrichment may appear to be impregnable, the emancipation of our producing classes from the thralldom of industrial slavery that confronts them may seem impossible of attainment, but where duty calls, men must follow.

That the money cliques have been more firmly entrenched than ever by their victory we are bound to admit. What the future has in store for our people we cannot venture to predict. But one point stands out clearly. It is the manifest duty of all who believe that the welfare of our producing classes, their very existence as men of independent thought and action, and the preservation of individual liberty and our Republic is imperilled by adherence to the appreciating gold standard and general submission to the dictates of a rapidly growing moneyed oligarchy, to strive strenuously, and without thought of personal sacrifice, to bring about a reversal of that recorded verdict which decrees the impoverishment and ultimate enslavement of our producing classes to a moneyed aristocracy.

Our Republic rests upon the independence of the individual. Deprive that individual of liberty of thought and action, make that thought and action subservient to another's will and the Republic falls. Reduce our producing classes by the path of poverty to subserviency to a moneyed oligarchy and the Republic may for a time continue to exist in form, but its existence as a reality will have passed forever. And it is along this highroad to the destruction of our grand Republic that our producing classes are rapidly passing. Wedded by the success of Mr. McKinley to a continued adherence to the policy of gold-monometallism, that needs must grind down to poverty all those engaged in the production of wealth, our steps are directed for perhaps four years to come towards the enslavement of our producing classes, the destruction of individual liberty and the overthrow of our Republic. The salvation of the Republic, aye, of western civilization, depends upon the retracing of those steps which we are now consigned to take. To a retracing of those steps at the earliest possible moment we must direct our energies.

Poverty causes the wage-earner to lose independence of political action. We have witnessed it in this campaign. We have seen the wage-earner constrained by poverty to do the bidding of the employer beyond the walls of the workshop as well as within, and when the wage-earner becomes a mere tool of centralized capital, even to the extent of voting an increased tribute laid by such organized capital on labor, the Republic is lost.

When industry yields remunerative profits, the employer of labor finds incentive to enlarge production, he has ever need of additional hands to extend the output of mill and factory, and the wage-earner finds no difficulty in securing work. With the knowledge that if dismissed he can readily secure work elsewhere, the wage-earner is his own master, he will surrender neither liberty of thought or political action at the dictation of his employer, he will defend and preserve his freedom and independence. But possessed with the knowledge that dismissal means enforced idleness, such as must needs, in the absence of savings, bring him face to face with privation and suffering, he becomes the tool of his employer at whose mercy he is placed. Just to the degree that work grows slack, the fear of dismissal grows upon the wage-earner, and, as this fear grows, he becomes more and more subservient to the dictation of his employer.

Thus it is that as industry grows unprofitable and production is curtailed, the wage earner is thrown into the power of centralized capital and loses his independence of thought and political action, for when production is curtailed the difficulty of securing a job grows greater, and the wage-earner, knowing that dismissal will bring him face to face with starvation, fears to move counter to the dictates of centralized capital as expressed by the employer of labor who, himself in the [clutches of centralized capital, is a mere task-master driven by a higher power. So it is that the appreciating gold standard, undermining as it does the profits of industry, and driving producers into combines and trusts designed to restrict production, is leading irresistibly to the enslavement of our producing classes and the overthrow of our Republic.

Through the centralization of wealth in a few hands and the impoverishment and ultimate enslaving of the many, the Roman Republic fell and Roman civilization was destroyed. Along the paths that led to Rome's downfall we are passing with rapid strides. It was an appreciating measure of value that made it possible for the few to enjoy the fruits of the toil of the many and led to the centralization of wealth in Rome twenty centuries ago. It is an appreciating measure of value that makes it possible for the few to enjoy the fruits of toil of the many and wax fat on the impoverishment of the producing classes to-day. This transference of wealth from the producers of wealth to those who live in idleness and luxury, an idleness made possible by the appreciation of gold and the enjoyment of unearned gains, is undermining the manhood of our producing classes, destroying the spirit of enterprise and resistance to encroachments on the rights of our people and imperilling the existence of our Republic and civilization in the same way as similar causes imperilled the existence and finally destroyed the Roman Empire and Roman civilization during the early centuries of the Christian era.

The American Republic, we say it not in anger, not in disappointment, but in humiliation and sadness, is on the downward path, western civilization will retrograde, not advance, and the Republic will be destroyed, carrying down into slavery our toiling millions, unless the causes that lead irresistibly to the crushing of the spirit of our producing classes through poverty and their ultimate enslavement to a moneyed oligarchy are removed. It is therefore demanded of all those who see the encroachments of centralized capital and who see the path to the emancipation of our producing classes from the thraldom of poverty and industrial slavery that they strive strenuously and continuously, never mind how great the odds appear to be, to secure a reversal of the verdict recorded for, we hesitate to say by, the American people on Tuesday last.

THE FUTURE.

WE have spoken of the triumph of gold, we have spoken of the perils that confront our people and our Republic, we have spoken of the duty of those who see in the permanent triumph of gold and the encroachments of the money power, the enslavement of our people and the overthrow of the Republic. It remains to consider what we must do in order to successfully combat the efforts of those who have just been ensconced in power to enslave our producing classes and how we can so marshal our forces as to secure a reversal of the verdict, just now recorded, before the enslavement of our producing classes is accomplished and their spirit so broken by poverty that their emancipation will be impossible.

To open up the heart-burnings, the bickerings, the jealousies, the mistakes of the past campaign is inexcusable save so far as we may profit from experience. But to look squarely at our shortcomings in the past so that we may avoid them in the future is the supreme duty of the hour. On October 3rd last we felt it our duty to call for unity of action and to give warning of the dangers of partisan bickerings and prejudices in the following sadly prophetic words, for it is disunion of our forces, partly brought about by our own jealousies and partly by the machinations of our enemies that has led directly to our defeat.

"It is with profound regret that we are compelled to record, at this late day in the campaign, a disunion among those who are convinced that the prosperity of our producing classes is wrapt up with the restoration of bimetallism, and whom duty to suffering humanity oppressed with the yoke of falling prices and love of country, should impel to unite in the momentous struggle to throw off the thraldom of a moneyed aristocracy that is subtly growing up on the impoverishment of our producing classes—a struggle that without unity of action will be made in vain. Unless petty jealousies and party preferences are put aside by those who should work in accord to secure the restoration of bimetallism, the money cliques will triumph in the election of Mr. McKinley—a triumph that will end in the enslaving of our producing classes to a moneyed oligarchy. * * * *

"The very existence of our people as a nation of freemen is at stake. The overthrow of our Republic through the building up of a moneyed oligarchy and the reduction of our producing classes to slaves of poverty and consequently of such oligarchy confronts us. If government of the people by the people and for the people is not to perish from the face of the earth we must stand together and combat the efforts of those who are striving to place our nation and people in a position of dependence on foreign money-lenders. We must overthrow the trusts and monopolies that are now arising upon the wrecked fortunes of independent producers, we must put a stop to the centralization of wealth in a few hands, and we must free our producing classes from the heartless and unrelenting task-master of centralized capital that knows no pity for human suffering, but is ever intent on driving the toiling millions for the profit of its owners and without regard to the welfare of such toilers. This we can do only by putting an end to that subtle cause, the appreciation of gold and resulting fall in prices that has undermined the profits of industry and made centralized capital all powerful. * * * *

"It is a time when men of all parties who have the welfare of their country at heart should stand together. It is no time for discord; for discord at such a time imperils the very existence of our country. Let no patriot be led aside by the intrigues in the interest of some politician whose guiding star is selfishness and self-promotion. Let rather such politician be thrust aside. It is the supreme duty of the hour.

"Yet we find division in the ranks of those who should be struggling in unison to secure the disenchantment of our producing classes from the thraldom of a moneyed aristocracy that is being raised up on their impoverishment. And this lack of unison, this division of forces, is centered around the Vice-Presidency. In many states fusion has, it is true, been accomplished; in others there is crimination, recrimination and uncertainty. But it is no time for political deals. It is no time for fusion. It is no time to divide the electoral vote between Sewall and Watson, aside from the dangers of such a course. The American people want to throw their united strength to one man for the Vice-Presidency. They want, as their candidate, no Democrat, no Populist, no Republican, no partisan—they want an American. In Bryan they

have found an American, a representative not of partisanship but Americanism, and so on Bryan they are united. But with an American at the head of the ticket they want an American at the tail. They do not want compromise. They do not want to divide the honors and emoluments by placing a Democrat at one end of the ticket and a Populist at the other. It is not a campaign where emoluments or spoils are alone at stake. It is a campaign for the emancipation of our producing classes, of 70,000,000 of industrious people, from an oligarchy of a few thousands constituting a moneyed oligarchy which is assuming to rule the world. The American people do not want a representative of Democracy at one end of the ticket and a representative of Populism at the other. They want an American at both ends, a man for Vice-President who will stand for all Americans, not for Populists, not for Democrats, not for bimetallic Republicans, but for all alike."

It is in discord and disunion that we find our short comings, it is through discord and disunion that we have met our defeat. Our salvation in the future can only be attained through the working of all in hearty accord and unison. Let us profit by our mistakes, let us work on without begrudging to one another anticipated rewards, let us subordinate all our petty preferences to the common weal, let us follow without jealousies those best fitted to lead, let us not dispute over the spoils of office, but let us hold in view only that which patriotism demands: the path to emancipate our producing classes from the slavery that confronts them and preserve our Republic from the perils that point to its overthrow.

THE PROMISED PROSPERITY.

WE are sadly convinced that the gold standard cannot bring our producing classes the prosperity promised by those who have brought about the election of Mr. McKinley, thereby wedding our country to the appreciating gold standard for four years to come. That the country is face to face with a period of dire distress and suffering such as will far excel in severity any through which our people have passed since the foundation of our government, is our deliberate judgment—a judgment formed, not in the disappointment of defeat, but one to which we are driven by the logic of events. That we are wrong in our judgment, that prosperity may come to our people in the face of an appreciating measure of value and falling prices, is our profoundest wish, but it is our firm belief, a belief to which we repeat we are driven by the logic of events, that true and lasting prosperity will never return to our people until we remove the cause of falling prices, namely, the appreciation of gold, a cause which our government for the next four years to come is pledged to do nothing to remove.

Business revival is already much heralded by that part of our press which is subservient to the money power and that has done so much to weld the gold standard on the necks of our people for the years to come. We are told of mills and factories long in idleness resuming operations; we are told of manufacturers who have operated their plants on short time and with curtailed force, starting up on full time and with a full force; we are told of numerous others planning to enlarge the output of their mills. That many manufacturers, anticipating the promised revival of trade and in expectation of enlarged demand for their goods are enlarging production, is undoubted. That this is any indication of returning prosperity, is a question.

There is no sign of any increase of consumption among those who must ultimately buy manufactured goods. There is, indeed, urgent need among many of our people for new raiment, indeed, many are suffering for lack of clothing, many are without adequate shelter, many have not the tools they should have to carry on production, but the need of new manufactured goods of all kinds is very different from the ability to buy.

Our farmers need the products of our mills and factories, but they have not the means to buy. And the election of Mr. McKinley is not going to bring them this means. They are dependent for the means with which to buy on the sums they can

realize from what they raise and sell. The election of Mr. McKinley certainly cannot lead to any increase in the productivity of farm labor. The yield of the acres will be no greater, nature will be no more bounteous in her gifts, she will not reward the farmer's labor any the more liberally because Mr. McKinley has stepped into the shoes of Mr. Cleveland. The farmer has no more bushels of wheat, no more bushels of corn, no more pounds of cotton to sell since Mr. McKinley's election than before, neither is there any prospect that because of Mr. McKinley's election the crops of next year will be more bountiful than those of last. If the farmer is to have more to spend next year than last for manufactured goods he must get better prices for his products. He will, in all probability, have no more produce to sell next year than this. If he gets no better prices he will have no more to spend.

If Mr. McKinley's election brings an assurance of higher prices for agricultural products, then his election holds out a promise of an increased demand for manufactured goods in the year to come. But far from holding out the assurance of higher prices for farm products, Mr. McKinley's election and the triumph of the gold standard holds out the prospect of lower, and if prices go lower the farmer will have less than ever to spend for manufactured goods, the demand for manufactured goods will fall off, not increase, and manufacturers will find no market for the increased output of their mills.

So the starting up of the mills induced by Mr. McKinley's election can but end in disaster to those manufacturers who are enlarging production and building their hopes on an anticipated increased demand for their products. Such increased demand will not come, for the agricultural classes, who are the consumers of manufactured goods, have not the money nor the ability to raise the money with which to buy. They have stretched their credit to the utmost, they can only raise money with which to buy manufactured goods by the sale of their products. And the first sums raised by the sale of their products are not available for the purchase of manufactured goods. The first charges that must be made against the proceeds of a sale are the costs of marketing, railroad freights, hauling, storage, commissions. Then must the farmer provide for the payment of taxes, and interest on mortgage, if any, under pain of the loss of his farm. Then must he set aside the immediate costs of production, the wages of farm hands, the cost of necessary repairs to farm tools, the cost of threshing the grain, in short, all the costs entailed by production, which the farmer cannot escape by doing the required labor with his own hands.

And these first charges which the farmer must meet, do not fall with the prices received for his products, and so he finds that just as prices fall he has not only actually less money, but that of the smaller total sum realized he has proportionally less which he can put aside for his own uses. Indeed, the proportion available for his own uses has of late years, and in many instances, been wiped out altogether.

It is then clear enough that if the farmer is to increase his purchases of manufactured goods (and this can alone bring prosperity to our manufacturers), he must get better prices for his products. And better prices are just what Mr. McKinley's election will not bring. On the contrary, his election and the promised adherence to the gold standard is an assurance that prices will go lower. As we put silver aside permanently as a basis for our money the demand for gold will be increased. Consequently gold will rise and silver fall. And as gold becomes dearer because of its relatively growing scarcity as compared to the growing demand thrown upon it, all prices must fall. Moreover, the divergence in the value of gold and silver, made even more marked than now by the increasing value of gold and decreasing value of silver, will result in raising the bounty on exports from silver-using to gold-using countries, and, of necessity, stimulating such export. Thus the severity of competition

which our farmers have to meet in the European markets will become even more pronounced than now, and prices of our agricultural products forced still lower, which must, of necessity, lessen the ability of our farmers to purchase manufactured goods.

The prospect before our manufacturers now enlarging production and which failure to see must lead to their great loss, if not absolute ruin, is inability to dispose of the goods they are now preparing to produce with increased activity. The goods they are producing will remain either unsold on their hands or in the hands of merchants and retailers who, also anticipating revival, have increased their orders for manufactured goods, but who, if unable to sell the goods ordered, will be unable to pay. And unable to sell the goods they will be, for the ultimate consumers, the farmers, have no more with which to buy manufactured goods than they had and no promise of having more, for there is no prospect of higher prices for the agricultural products upon the sale of which the farmers are dependent for money with which to buy.

So the promised prosperity must needs end in disaster to those manufacturers deluded into chasing the rainbow of hope and promise held out to them, and the collapse of such fleeting prosperity can but result in the compounding of the industrial stagnation, suffering and distress with which the fall in prices brings us face to face.

HAS THE FALL IN PRICES REACHED BOTTOM?

IN following the course of prices we have long been obliged to chronicle a general movement of prices towards a lower level. Since the first of the present year, prices in general have fallen by over eight per cent. and this in the face of the failure of the wheat crop in India to say nothing of the short harvests of Russia and Australia, all of which has of necessity led to increased demand for our wheat and resulted in forcing up the price of that cereal. And together with the increased demand for our wheat has come a sympathetic increased demand for our other cereals the tendency of which has been to keep the prices of such cereals at a higher level than that to which they would otherwise have fallen. So natural conditions, the failure of the wheat harvests of our great competitors and the consequent curtailment of their ability to supply the people of Great Britain with the enormous annual deficit in the British harvests, have worked powerfully towards a higher level of prices.

But this factor of a short food supply working for higher prices has been neutralized by an unseen factor working for lower prices, namely the appreciation of gold. So as we have said, prices in general have fallen in spite of the stimulant to higher prices that we find in the misfortunes of our competitors. During the past few months and while the first factor has been moving with great force towards higher prices, the fall in prices that was so marked during the first six months of the present year has indeed been minimized, but no rise in the general level of prices has resulted from the scarcity of the world's food supply consequent on crop failures in India, Russia and Australia, which under natural conditions would have been sure to effect a general rise in prices.

The fall in the general level of prices between January 1st, 1896 and July 1st last was but little short of eight per cent. and prices on October 1st, were in general, half a per cent. lower than three months before. Such a rapid fall in prices has been disastrous, for falling prices inevitably undermine the profits of enterprise, lead to industrial inertia, paralysis of trade and general distress. But on the disasters that have befallen our producing classes and the losses that have overtaken them, it is needless to dwell at this time. Neither need we go into the reasons why falling prices undermine the profits of industry and destroy the incentive to enterprise. Producers can best answer these questions for themselves. Each producer can best measure in his individual case the extent of his losses brought upon him through depreciation of his property and so is every

producer in position to judge for himself of the effects of falling prices on his industry, on the demand for his products and the remuneration for his labor and enterprise.

The one great cause of the dire fall in prices during the past year has been none other than the appreciation of gold. And the cause of this appreciation is not far to seek. It will be recalled that back in January last the United States made preparations for large purchases of gold. These preparations were nothing novel. Three times before during Mr. Cleveland's second administration had we gone through with them. Three times before had we sold our bonds for gold. But this time the preparations were on a grander scale. It was no less a sum than \$100,000,000 of bonds that Mr. Carlisle offered for sale with the proviso that payment should be made in gold. In February the bids were opened; it was found that there were purchasers ready to give \$111,000,000 of gold in exchange for these \$100,000,000 bonds. The bonds were allotted, and during the next few months gold flowed into the Treasury in payment for them.

Thus the government made a demand for \$111,000,000 of gold, a sum equal to but little less than 3 per cent. of all the gold coin in existence, a sum equal to more than one-half of the total annual production of gold and in excess of the sum annually available for coinage purposes. Such a demand for gold, of course, caused gold to appreciate, and as gold grew dearer prices fell lower.

The gold required in payment for these bonds was of necessity taken from the world's supply of gold coin. All the gold that was paid into the Treasury did not, it is true, remain there as much was paid out in redemption of greenbacks and Treasury notes of 1890. But when thus paid out, these paper representatives took its place, and consequently our currency was contracted to the amount of the proceeds of the bond issue less the sums paid out to meet the monthly excess of expenditures over receipts, in which way some of the money received for the bonds and withdrawn from circulation found its way back again into the channels of trade to fulfil the functions of money.

During the five months following the bond issue of February last, or between February 1st and July 1st, our currency was contracted by \$80,000,000, or if we take the amount of money really in circulation at \$1,200,000,000—a contraction of nearly 7 per cent. During the same period, prices, as we have said, fell rapidly, the general level of prices being—on July 1st—nearly 8 per cent. below the level of prices on January 1st. Since July 1st the Treasury statements show a steady increase in the amount of money in circulation, an increase due primarily to the deficit in revenues to an amount of over \$30,000,000, which has, of course, been made good out of the moneys received by the Treasury in exchange for bonds, and to the great imports of gold that set in during the last part of August, and have since continued. The result has been that there was some \$75,000,000 more of money in the country and outside of the Treasury on October 1st last than on July 1st.

But such increased stock of money does not seem to have found its way into general circulation and hence has not resulted in stimulating the demand for commodities and consequently raising prices. The only apparent increased demand for our products has been the result of crop failures in India, Russia and Australia. Of the gold imported some appears to have been hoarded by the importers, either for themselves or their clients, while the larger portion seems to have been taken by the country banks to strengthen their reserves.

The country banks have not indeed gotten this gold directly, nor is it with gold alone they have built up the reserves in their vaults. With the purpose of strengthening their cash reserves or to meet the demands of those withdrawing their deposits they have called for their deposits with the New York banks. These banks have naturally responded by sending greenbacks which they have received indirectly from the United States in exchange

for gold, the importers of gold depositing much of the gold imported at the New York sub-treasury, taking greenbacks in return and depositing these greenbacks with their banks. Thus it is that much of the increase in circulation appears as greenbacks. But as neither these greenbacks nor the gold have generally found their way into the hands of would be purchasers and as the banks have not used them as a basis for enlarged issues of credit, the effect on prices has been small. So it is that we find the general level of prices on October 1st, even lower than the low level mark of three months before, and this, as we have said in the face of conditions affecting the food supply of the world that should work for generally higher prices.

The world has spent just as much labor as ever in raising its food supplies but nature has not yielded so bountifully as common. So the labor cost of each bushel of wheat is greater than usual for there are fewer bushels of wheat to be divided by an amount of labor as great as ever. Naturally wheat has grown dearer and this has turned the inquiry of men to other sources of food supply. The demand for other cereals has increased and this has tended to keep up prices. But the increasing value of gold has tended to pull them down. So we have had a factor even more powerful towards depressing prices than the factor of short crops to raise them.

And with the success of Mr. McKinley we may expect the accentuation of this factor which has for years resulted in depressing prices. Consequently a further fall in prices may be anticipated. If Mr. Bryan had been elected the factor which for years has resulted in depressing prices would have been removed. The prospect of the placing of silver side by side with gold must needs have cheapened gold and the prospect of this cheapening of gold would have led those who possessed it to anticipate such cheapening by investing it in the products of labor. Consequently a rise in prices would have been inaugurated for in place of appreciating gold tending to depress prices we would have had cheapening gold tending to raise them.

But Mr. Bryan has failed of election. The turning point in the course of prices has not been reached but it will be opportune to take a glance backward at the course of prices since 1873 before recording the fluctuations in prices during the past few months.

The report on prices of the Senate Finance Committee to the Fifty Second Congress is the basis of the following index numbers, depicting the course of prices from 1873 down to 1891. These index numbers indicate that \$100 in 1891 would purchase as great a quantity of commodities in general as \$132.32 in 1873 or \$129.50 in 1874 and so on. The parallel column indicates the fall in the gold price of silver.

	General Index Number.	Silver.
1873	132.32
1874	129.50
1875	122.99
1876	113.67
1877	113.23
1878	108.35
1879	104.77
1880	115.94
1881	114.64
1882	117.68
1883	114.97
1884	107.81
1885	100.87
1886	99.67
1887	100.43
1888	102.17
1889	102.17
1890	100.11
1891	100.

Picking up the course of prices after January 1st, 1891, more in detail, and basing our comparisons on quotations of price fluc-

tuations compiled at quarterly periods by *Bradstreet's*, we find a continued fall in prices down to July 1st, 1892, and then a rise attributable to the crop failures in Europe of that year, which, coming coincidentally with bounteous harvests in the United States, enabled our farmers to realize good prices for their phenomenally large crops, and thus put them in position to enlarge their purchase of manufactured goods, the result of which was to cause a general rise in prices. Thus, we find prices on April 1st, 1893, were in general seven per cent. higher than on July 1st, 1892. But as this stimulus given by crop failures in Europe wore off, prices went down with alarming rapidity, the fall between April 1st, 1893, and January 1st, 1895, being not less than 20 per cent. Then set in a halting revival of industry resting on a more active inquiry for our agricultural products and higher prices—an increased inquiry having its origin in a rise in the bullion price of silver and the consequent increased gold cost of everything bought from silver-using peoples and paid for in silver. The silver price asked was no higher, but the silver required in payment cost more in gold. Consequently, the British trader, finding the cost of grain bought from silver-using peoples rising, turned to us. This rise was further artificially stimulated by the operations of the famous bond syndicate, formed in February, 1895, which undertook to bring about artificial importations of gold and prevent the outflow of that metal and the consequent contraction of our currency by borrowing gold abroad. But as soon as the syndicate stepped aside, the artificial prop placed under prices was removed, and they went down with a suddenness that was disastrous. The gold accumulated from the sale of \$62,315,400 bonds in February, 1895, to the Belmont-Morgan syndicate was soon exhausted, and in February, 1896, the bond issue of one hundred millions, already referred to, was made. This resulting in increasing the demand for gold, caused gold to grow dearer and prices to fall.

The appended summary of index numbers shows in some detail the movement of prices which we have just outlined. The figures representing the index numbers may be considered to represent the number of dollars that it would require to purchase at the various dates, the same quantity of goods as \$100 on January 1st, 1891. Thus we find that \$59.94 on October 1st last would buy just as much of breadstuffs as \$100 on January 1st, 1891, that of live stock the farmer had to part with just as much for \$69.23 on October 1st last as for \$100 January 1st, 1891, and that the general purchasing power of \$78.34 on October 1st last was as great as the purchasing power of \$100 five years and nine months before.

Further comment on the course of prices during the past year than already given is unnecessary. The cause of the fall is, as we have shown, readily found in the appreciation of gold, and we have shown to what such appreciation is attributable. A few words as to the fluctuations in the price of silver will, however, be permissible. It will be noticed that the index number indicates first a rise in the price of silver of over two points, and than a fall in price of nearly three. The rise in price culminating after the Chicago Convention was directly attributed to the pledge then made by the Democratic party to open our mints to the free coinage of silver if entrusted with power. But the demand for silver of those anticipating the success of the Democratic party and the enlarged market for silver following on that success proved insufficient to support the price. Indeed, in spite of such demand the price fell, falling between the middle of July and the last of October by four cents an ounce. The reason for this is to be found in the Indian crop failures, the resulting diminished exports of wheat from that country and the consequent curtailment of the ability of that people to absorb silver. Not having the wheat to sell abroad as usual they have not the where-with-all to purchase silver. Consequently there is not the same demand as usual in the London markets for silver bullion for export to India. Thus the immediate demand for silver was lessened, and

this being a more powerful factor in fixing the price than any anticipated increase of demand in the future, the price fell.

Now that any increased future demand for silver consequent on legislation is out of the question and that it has been decreed that gold is alone fit as a basis for our money we may expect a

further fall in the price of silver, a rise in gold and of necessity a corresponding fall in all gold prices. Mr. Bryan's election would have meant that the turning point in the course of prices had been reached. Mr. McKinley's election means the fall in prices has not reached bottom.

SUMMARY OF INDEX NUMBERS.

	Silver.	Breadstuffs, 6 Articles.	Live Stock, ...4...	Provisions, 24 Articles.	Hides and Leather, 4 Articles.	Raw and Manufactured Textiles, 11 Articles.	Metals, 12 Articles.	Coal and Coke, 4 Articles.	Mineral and Vegetable Oils, 7 Articles.	Naval Stores, 3 Articles.	Building Materials, 7 Articles.	Chemicals, 11 Articles.	Miscellaneous, 7 Articles.	General Index Number, 100 Articles.
January 1, 1891...	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.
April 1.....	94.25	118.31	116.98	105.34	100.52	98.57	92.84	98.05	99.34	110.60	97.37	98.70	100.38	101.96
July 1.....	98.21	103.90	110.38	100.40	98.26	95.60	95.22	99.89	94.76	111.61	95.24	90.69	100.56	98.28
October 1 .. .	93.42	97.94	112.49	98.09	96.62	96.25	90.10	102.10	87.18	104.41	87.88	89.35	89.03	94.71
January 1, 1892...	91.02	97.17	104.35	95.08	94.13	96.15	89.01	98.19	83.82	94.19	90.86	88.31	93.93	93.12
April 1.....	83.83	89.45	110.13	97.96	91.60	96.20	84.02	99.77	83.17	104.42	92.81	85.64	91.31	92.87
July 1.....	84.51	92.58	113.53	97.56	95.28	97.50	81.99	100.02	81.42	88.57	89.53	87.03	99.53	92.85
October 1 .. .	79.76	82.77	104.88	104.24	94.32	95.89	81.93	103.46	84.38	84.17	90.02	88.04	95.82	93.60
January 1, 1893...	79.52	80.59	119.68	113.45	93.47	105.41	80.24	103.94	92.10	81.24	90.57	90.05	104.70	98.42
April 1.....	80.	79.99	125.28	115.84	95.28	102.92	81.26	97.72	98.23	81.99	87.91	92.74	109.29	99.75
July 1.....	69.94	73.62	110.01	109.32	92.76	90.62	77.09	94.43	90.81	79.63	85.34	89.69	100.69	93.39
October 1 .. .	71.62	74.82	108.34	107.34	90.44	84.41	74.16	92.41	90.19	77.11	83.71	89.52	100.42	91.43
January 1, 1894...	65.87	68.46	101.33	97.45	89.28	86.89	67.93	89.77	90.89	75.87	86.33	88.18	97.03	87.59
April 1.....	58.21	70.38	97.78	92.97	89.90	79.49	66.11	85.98	92.09	77.34	80.05	89.25	90.76	84.70
July 1.....	60.59	74.32	92.42	93.70	83.57	78.31	66.13	83.11	92.86	89.39	78.71	85.96	91.45	84.40
October 1 .. .	60.84	69.08	101.57	97.68	86.38	74.32	64.25	79.82	90.46	81.64	75.12	79.89	82.89	82.81
January 1, 1895...	57.51	70.58	84.88	91.79	90.19	69.18	59.99	78.33	91.23	76.32	81.84	77.76	79.62	79.74
April 1.....	64.67	72.45	104.41	97.31	96.48	69.68	60.26	79.34	100.26	85.65	79.05	76.77	74.51	82.59
July 1.....	63.95	75.83	100.54	93.59	131.99	74.53	69.10	81.53	108.18	87.85	80.68	76.38	81.87	86.05
October 1 .. .	64.31	62.53	79.54	86.56	132.36	81.48	75.82	89.36	102.85	88.10	82.40	77.95	86.68	84.88
January 1, 1896...	63.95	59.59	73.88	85.93	107.07	79.96	67.42	96.97	108.22	81.19	87.40	96.27	91.14	85.29
April 1.....	65.39	63.73	68.47	83.60	97.74	73.08	67.25	90.85	99.01	82.66	88.22	82.86	90.15	81.29
July 1.....	66.23	55.70	73.29	78.64	101.28	72.34	67.11	93.73	*91.67	94.28	85.67	81.70	82.11	†78.81
October 1 .. .	63.50	59.94	69.23	79.16	95.12	77.88	64.83	90.95	*89.66	91.42	82.38	79.21	82.92	†78.34

*Six Articles. †Ninety-nine Articles.

WOMAN'S WAYS

THE bravest battle that ever was fought,
Shall I tell you, where and when?
On the maps of the world you'll find it not;
'Twas fought by the mothers of men.

Nay, not with cannon or battle shot,
With sword or nobler pen!

Nay, not with eloquent word or thought

From mouth of wonderful men!

But deep in a walled-up woman's heart—
Of woman that would not yield,

But bravely, silently bore her part—

Lo! there is the battlefield.

No marshaling troop, no bivouac song,
No banner to gleam and wave!

But oh, these battles! they last so long—

From babyhood to the grave!

Joaquin Miller.

**

ANY of us can think up almost unbearable personal troubles if we devote our attention to it.

**

THERE is no "luck" in housekeeping, and the woman who trusts to the fickle god to help her out will get herself into trouble speedily. Method will accomplish much for a weak woman, but haphazard housekeeping will wear out the nerves of the strongest woman living. It means waste and slatternly work and unhappiness for all concerned.

**

THE really gracious woman has a tender pity for all striving

mortals who are afflicted with timidity, bashfulness and self-consciousness. If she sees an awkward girl who seems conscious of nothing but her own looks, she speedily strives to make her forget herself by tactfully speaking of something she knows the girl can talk about.

**

A Turcoman belle still goes through the form of marriage by capture. Mounted on a horse she is chased by her lover, and the marriage depends on his overtaking her.

**

"Oom Paul" has his private troubles. His wife's health is a source of anxiety to him, and recently his married sister, whose maiden name was Sophia Margaretta Kruger, died at Steenbokfontein, Rustenberg. Mrs. Pieter du Plessis had attained the age of seventy-seven years, and was highly respected in the Rustenberg district of the Transvaal. She was the President's favorite sister, was married at seventeen, and leaves behind her a total of one hundred and seventy children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. One of her sons, "Oom Casper," is a member of the Second Raad. However stern he may be, when occasion requires, President Kruger has strong family affections, and he was deeply affected by the loss of a sister which has left him the last of a family of six. The President himself has one hundred and forty-two descendants.

**

THE compilers of books of quotations have until lately searched in vain for the authorship of the well-known quotation:

"The hand that rocks the cradle
Is the hand that rules the world."

In working upon the revision (now nearly ready) of the Hoyt-Ward "Encyclopædia of Quotations," Miss Kate Louise Roberts, of Newark, prosecuted a successful search for the author of the lines, and, in a letter to *The Critic*, tells the result substantially as follows:

"Many years ago John Brougham, Lester Wallack, Artemus Ward and others used to meet after the play at Windhurst's, in Park Row. One night the question 'What rules the world?' arose, and various opinions were expressed. William Ross Wallace, who was present, retired before long, and some time later called Thomas J. Leigh from the room and handed to him a poem which he had just written. Mr. Leigh read it aloud to the company and Mr. Brougham made a happy little speech of acknowledgment. The thing was entitled 'What Rules the World,' and the first stanza ran:

"They say that man is mighty,
He governs land and sea,
He wields a mighty sceptre,
O'er lesser powers that be;
But a mightier power and stronger
Man from his throne has hurled,
And the hand that rocks the cradle
Is the hand that rules the world."

A WORD WITH THE DOCTOR.

SLEEP in a dark room at night without any lamp or gas burning. Eyelids are somewhat transparent and eyes strained all night by light are not rested and strengthened by sleep.

Don't shut the sun out of the sick room. It's all nonsense, too, this protest about cut flowers in a sick room. The poisonous gases thrown off by an ordinary-sized bunch of flowers in three days, as long as they'd be apt to live, do not equal the carbonic gas that escapes from a siphon of mineral water.

Flowers and sunshine—the sick-room needs them both.

The first thing to be done for a sprain is to immerse the part in hot water. The water should be as hot as can be borne, and should be kept up to a constant temperature by frequent additions. It will be necessary to continue this treatment for a long time, it may be for hours, or until every trace of soreness is practically dispelled.

The part is then to be tightly strapped in a bandage in a position just short of absolute fixity. The best article to use in such a case is what is called in medical parlance a "Martin's bandage." This is a long, narrow strip of sheet rubber, of sufficient strength to withstand considerable strain and fitted at one end with tapes for tying. It is easily seen that by the use of this bandage the desired pressure can be obtained without complete immovability.

In giving medicine in liquid form to an infant, place the point of the spoon containing the medicine against the roof of the mouth. Administering it in this way it will be impossible for the child to choke or eject the medicine.

Nuts have often been considered to be very indigestible, but doubtless much of this prejudice against them comes from the fact that they are very rarely properly masticated. They are rich in nutritive elements, and we know of no reason why they should not be a healthful article of food if properly prepared. They should be masticated very thoroughly, and oftentimes if they were baked and ground into a meal they would be used to much greater advantage. People who have poor teeth should not undertake to eat them without some such preparation.

It is the custom with many persons to grumble a little at what they consider the dentist's extraordinary charges. It is also frequently said that the dentist finds gold more profitable, and that this is the reason why he prefers to use it.

It is not generally understood that there is a scientific reason for the employment of this metal. Gold can be welded into a solid mass while cold. It is also susceptible of being pressed into the smallest cavities and depressions.

When once the cavity is properly cleaned out and the gold carefully put in, care being taken that it fills every particle of space from the beginning, the union of tooth and filling is nearly as perfect as possible without the action of heat.

A gold filling may be built up to almost any size or shape required. None of the acid secretions of the mouth or stomach have any effect upon it.

Moderate burns and spots scalded by boiling water may be relieved by putting a tablespoonful of baking soda in a little water and binding cloths wet with the solution about the injured place. Every household should have in the medicine closet a bottle of carbolized vaseline to use for more serious burns. Spread the dressing thickly over the injured place and cover with anti-septic cotton. If neither of these remedies is at hand in case of such accidents, use olive oil. Another excellent remedy is olive oil mixed with the whites of eggs. Cover with cotton to exclude the air.

A CHAPTER ABOUT CHILDREN.

I STUDIED my tables over and over, and backward and forward, too; But I couldn't remember six times nine, and I didn't know what to do, Till sister told me to play with my doll and not to bother my head.

"If you call her 'Fifty-four' for a while, you'll learn it by heart," she said.

So I took my favorite, Mary Ann (though I thought it was a dreadful shame To give such a perfectly lovely child such a perfectly horrid name), And I called her my dear little "Fifty-four" a hundred times, till I knew The answer of six times nine as well as the answer of two times two.

Next day Elizabeth Wigglesworth, who always acts so proud, Said "Six times nine is fifty-two," and I nearly laughed aloud! But I wished I hadn't when teacher said, "Now, Dorothy, tell if you can," For I thought of my doll, and—sakes alive!—I answered "Mary Ann."

—Anna M. Pratt.

If you have built castles in the air, your work need not be lost; that is where they should be; now put foundations under them.—Thoreau.

Children's nails seldom have the necessary care bestowed upon them. Both toe and finger nails ought to be regularly and carefully attended to, and pains taken to cut them round, so as to avoid on the foot the danger of ingrowing nails and to insure their proper use—viz., a protection for the sides as well as the ends of both toes and fingers.

Children, writes an observer, should be taught from infancy to shut their lips together as closely as if they had lockjaw whenever they are tempted to whine and complain of small ailments. Not long ago I visited a little lady who had four youngsters, all in the nursery. One of these babes would sometimes start a complaint, when the mother would cunningly turn the child's mind from her fancied trouble, and soon the juvenile would be romping away as gayly as you please. Children are allowed to grow puny, undeveloped, useless, because every little ache and pain is fostered, cherished, looked after. They reach manhood and womanhood with the idea well grounded that the world owes them reparation for their devitalized state.

How many apples did Adam and Eve eat?

Some say Eve 8 and Adam 2—a total of 10 only.

Now we figure the thing out far differently. Eve 8 and Adam 8 also—total 16.

We think the above figures are entirely wrong. If Eve 8 and Adam 82, certainly the total will be 90.

Scientific men, however, on the strength of the theory that the antediluvians were a race of giants, reason something like this—Eve 81 and Adam 82—total 163.

Wrong again. What could be clearer than if Eve 81 and Adam 812 the total was 893?

I believe the following to be the true solution: Eve 814 Adam and Adam 812 Eve—8,928.

Still another calculation is as follows: If Eve 814 Adam, Adam 8124 oblige Eve—total, 82,056.

An infant's thirst is not quenched by milk; it needs clean water to drink with regularity.

A child is hardened by public rebuke. If we would help him to grow in sensitiveness to our approval and disapproval, let us privately rebuke his errors, remembering Rousseau's admonition:

"You will indeed make a mere animal of him by this method if you are continually directing him and saying: 'Go, come, stay, do this; stop doing that!' If your head is always to guide his arm his own head will be of little use to him."

BOOK REVIEWS.

ASPECTS OF FICTION AND OTHER VENTURES IN CRITICISM. By Brander Matthews. New York: Harper & Bros.

A prettily-bound book raises expectations of pretty reading, too often nowadays unrealized. The monopolizer of conversation is usually a retailer of commonplaces, sometimes with a bold air of originality, and there are signs that the fraternity are taking to authorship. It is impossible to escape the musty reflection that comes to the surface as we discover one of these fly-in-amber books, "the thing is neither rich nor rare," the wonder is how came it there. Books that are mere talk, second-hand talk at that, are harmless enough and the cost of producing a sufficient number to present to friends and friendly pressmen is trifling to well-to-do persons who wish to figure as authors. The device is familiar and, as has been said, does no particular harm to either literature or trade, but still, it is a pity that the seriousness of authorship, as of genesis, is in these days so lightly weighed. All this will be held to fit the amateur, and as Mr. Matthews' name is conspicuous in a popular magazine, perhaps in two, and on sundry title pages, and as he has recently become a professor of literature in Columbia University, his book is entitled to respectful criticism on its merits. As the published utterances of a professional literary authority upon literary matters this book invites fuller notice than space permits, but as it is itself scrappy, the unavoidable scrappiness of these observations may be excused.

The essays on American literature, on the New South, on the Penalty of Humor, on Pleasing Public Taste, on Resemblances Between the Ancient and Modern Drama, and the papers on Andrew Lang and R. L. Stevenson, appear to have done previous duty in periodicals unnamed or as lectures, and the six articles on the Gift of Story-telling, on Cervantes, Zola, Kipling & Co., on French novelists and on Charles Dudley Warner as a novelist are admirably adapted for college classes of young ladies or freshmen. As a half-way house luncheon in view of a substantial dinner farther on this little book is to be commended. Those who have already dined will have no great relish for the original croquettes compounded of yesterday's choice meats. That the English language is inferior to the French and that the American language is superior to the English are conditinal axioms grateful to our national taste, and they go far toward freshening the flavor of information like this, "Not only in England, Ireland and Scotland is English spoken, and in all the many British colonies which encompass the globe about—it is also the native speech of the people of the United States. English is the language of the stock which bids fair to prove itself the most masterful, hardy and prolific, and which seems to possess a marvellous faculty for assimilating members of other allied stems and of getting these newly received elements to accept its own hereditary ideals. English literature is likely therefore, to become in the future relatively more important and absolutely more influential," etc. But Mr. Matthews carefully draws the line between the effete language and literature of the English and our improved modern product. "We feel now, even if we do not care to define, the unlikeness of the writing of British authors to the writing of American authors. Neither man nor nature is the same in Great Britain as it (?) is in the United States; and of necessity, therefore, there cannot be any identity between the points of view of the men of letters of the two countries." It is saddening to learn thus that there must come a severance of all ties of interest and literary kinship between the two nations whom God made of one flesh and blood. "The British have no more ownership of the English language than we Americans have," this varied repetitions fills a petulant page. If it has any meaning what-ever it must be a very terrible one, but in our ignorance we were not aware that anybody had begrimed us our mother-tongue. As Mr. Matthews deprecates "provincialism" it is kind of him to illustrate its defects.

Mark Twain's denunciation of Sir Walter Scott as having "checked the wave of progress and even turned it back. * * * He did measureless harm, more real and lasting harm, perhaps, than any other individual that ever wrote," is endorsed by Mr. Matthews in all seriousness as explaining the "feudalism" of the old South. Some may remember a fun-loving writer of the same name, but Mr. Matthews means his friend "Mr. Clemens," "one of the foremost story-tellers of the world, with a rare power of presenting character at a passionate crisis. There is not in the fiction of our language and of our country anything finer of its kind than any one of half a dozen chapters in 'Tom Sawyer,' 'Huckleberry Finn,' and 'Pudd'nhead Wilson.' * * * It would be hard to select from all the story-tellers of the nineteenth century a scene of immeasurable pathos" such as there is in the last-named work.

In his curious lecture on the *Penalty of Humor* Mr. Matthews argues that the genius of Mr. Clemens suffers eclipse by the humor of Mark Twain, just as Benjamin Franklin and Abraham Lincoln were not "taken seriously," and so were esteemed "little better than a buffoon" in their day and after their death, because they "would have their joke." This loss of public appreciation was "the penalty of humor." We were going to remark that a careful reading of Mr. Matthews' book proves him to be absolutely destitute of humor, but we hesitate after this sally on Franklin and Lincoln. Unconscious humor is the finest of all, and here it is in black and white, but still it is true that the author lacks the sense of humor, even the perception of it. He makes the fatal blunder of mistaking the natural gift for a professional art, he supposes that a humorous man is the same as a humorist. "Franklin and Lincoln were humorists," says he, but they were nothing so humiliating, they possessed the grace of humor, a distinction with a vast difference. For a college professor to delude his boys with the notion that they can all become Tom Hoods or Oliver Wendell Holmeses if they choose, but that the exercise of their artificially cultivated trick will ruin their reputation for solid worth, would seem an improbable thing but for the evidence of these pages. Humor is the feathered end of the arrow whose barb is wit, and it is easier to "get up," as we say of a certain type of lecture or book that is not grown slowly out of the brain, but Mr. Matthews can undertake to force a mushroom crop even of wit out of his magical local soil. "There are writers on the newspapers of New York (note the provincial limitation) who have cultivated a wit not unlike Voltaire's." As it is Frenchy, and artificial, no praise could be higher according to the gospel of Matthews. What is to hinder the cultivating of new Shakespeares? In the absence from his pages of any trace of humor or wit, English, French or American, it is possible that we may be doing unwitting injustice to the author in his capacity as professor of the art of becoming a humorist.

And yet, may it not be that our own lack of humor prevents our seeing one of the funniest new books in its right light? Eccentricity is a rather popular makeshift for humor, and affectation for originality, though there may be quite a zephyr of unconscious humor behind them. In common persons we pass without smiling at things of this sort which, in a gowned professor at his college desk, move us to roar at their brilliance. Is it not patent that our amusement is aimed at when Mr. Matthews takes seventeen pages to inform us that modern plays and players have features in common with ancient plays and players; and takes five pages to insist that one talent is usually more conspicuous than others in novelists. Is he not funny when he complains that "American readers are annoyed at the slovenliness of most modern British essayists," and at affectations in any writer, and then himself proceeds to give this clumsy mutilation of a bright saying of his own great countryman, Lincoln, whom he quotes thus, "just the kind of thing that a man would like who liked that kind of thing." What Lincoln did say to the poetess who asked his opinion of her verses was this, "I should think that for those who like this sort of thing, this is just the sort of thing they would like," which judgment would delight nine out of ten bookmakers, not having the gift of humor which ruined Lincoln's reputation. Surely it must be "wit not unlike Voltaire's" which inspires Mr. Matthews to manufacture these brilliancies of his Americanized English,—"why should we think less of a poet for that he has made us laugh?" "critical essaylets," arrows "hurling back across the Atlantic," "both Longfellow and Bryant severally essayed it," "these aniline patches," (i. e. purple), "his longest story, the *Mark of Cain*, is as who should say a tale by," "he (Stevenson) talked well, in straightforward fashion, with no questing of epigram." How droll to instruct us on p. 47 that "Dickens was a humorist and nothing else," only to convulse us on p. 159 with the solemn assurance that "of the three great British novelists of the nineteenth century Dickens was the only one who was a true storyteller," the supreme gift which gives the title to the essay. And how more effectively could Mr. Matthews surpass the wit and humor of "grinning through a horse-collar," p. 51, than by making this literary grimace through his book, on p. 150. "There are those who have proclaimed Wordsworth to be a thinker as well as a poet, but they would be daring indeed who should set up such a claim for Tennyson." The italics throughout have been ours. It is a small fad to cut rhyme down to "ryme," but when Mr. Matthews speaks of "the Rabelaisian tradition and the Cervantine" we are tempted to wonder whether next time they will figure as Cervantesian and Rabeline.

His book does injustice to the writer's skill. With all the familiar reference books before him, enabling him to give the

semblance of ready scholarship by flooding every page with unnecessary names of men and books, and with quoted commonplaces which are well within his own capacity to produce first-hand, he ought to have made up a worthier book. To sneer as he does at Dunlop's venerable *History of Fiction* as "hopelessly out of date" after sucking its juicy pages dry is a mistake in art. In truth Mr. Matthews's glaring weakness is lack of finish. It does anything but aniline patches on almost every page. The assumption of the right to sit in judgment on the work, the language, the style of writers blessed with originality is not justified by the mostly second hand "ventures in criticism" of one who vouchsafes no evidence of his own originality except in occasional oddities of opinion and expression. The plainest utterances of any honest thinker are more helpful and respectworthy than any showy-shallow talk about writers for talk's sake. But here we are glad to let Mr. Matthews speak for himself, being at last heartily in agreement with him. "The writer who has neither style nor humor, who is a spinner of yarns only, has no staying power; however immense his immediate popularity may be, he sinks into oblivion almost as soon as he ceases to produce." * * * This is how it comes to pass that more than one of the purveyors of popular (books) of our day has made a sorry spectacle of himself to discourse upon his own art and discuss its secrets. * * * For criticism of craftsmanship he had no gift, and in attempting it he was merely giving himself away."

GASTON DE LATOUR. By Walter Pater. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

Of literary stylists the late Walter Pater must undoubtedly be classed in the front rank. He has also the distinction of possessing a breadth of scholarship and a depth of thought fully worthy of his singularly rich gift and art of expression. These qualities do not always go together, though essentials to the completion of a perfect piece of work. His books are not for the multitude, but neither are the exquisite charms of the flowers, the clouds, the aroma of rare wine. To enjoy the best at its best, be it what it may, we must have our wits at their best, for in everything training tells. If we pick up a chapter of Pater as a change after kaleidoscopic newspaper reading, we shall not find him to our mind. A superfine Frenchman—was it Chateaubriand?—could not do his writing unless dressed up in his Sunday best with all his diamonds on his sprawling left-hand fingers. There is a good deal in this besides its ridiculousness. There are books, plays, poems, historic tales, which cannot possibly be fully enjoyed unless we clothe our minds in appropriate garments and transform our room into a stage with scenery of the period. The random reader will think Walter Pater a finicky crank, and so he was, but who that has ever done really good work was not? Watchmaking would drive most of us crank-mad, but it is great work for all that. Pater is among writers the maker of tiny rich-jewelled watches. He turns out what look like toy watches for wax dolls, but the wheels go round, the spring is all there and the thing keeps perfect time. Therefore there are seasons and moods when the average of us can get rare delight out of anything of Pater's, and there are a few, very few, who can at all times and in all moods, find in his profound thought and chaste diction a charm seldom gotten out of ordinary books. This Gaston de Latour is the hero of a romance left unfinished at the author's death. Young Gaston enters the priesthood in central France early in the sixteenth century, and he serves as the peg on which are hung pictures of the wars, of the Bartholomew massacre, of Montaigne, Giordano Bruno and others, painted with the richness of Velasquez, and the minuteness of a Dutch interior. Here is a portrait of the great essayist:

"It was Montaigne's boast that throughout those invasive times his house had lain open to all comers, that his frankness had been rewarded by immunity from all outrages of war, of the crime war shelters; and openness—that all was wide open, searched through by light and warmth and air from the soil—was the impression it made on Gaston, as he passed from farm yard to garden, from garden to court, to hall, up the wide-winding stair, to the uppermost chamber of the great round tower; in which sun-baked place the studious man still lingered over a late breakfast, telling, like all around, of a certain homely Epicureanism, a rare mixture of luxury with a preference for luxuries that after all were home-grown and savoured of his native earth.

Sociable, of sociable intellect, and still inclining instinctively, as became his fresh and agreeable person, from the midway of life, towards his youthful side, he was ever on the alert for a likely interlocutor to take part in the conversation, which (pleasantest, truly!) of all modes of human commerce) was also of exterior service as stimulating that endless inward converse from which the essays were a kind of abstract. For him, as for Plato, for Socrates whom he cites so often, the essential dialogue was that of the mind with itself; but this dialogue thrrove best with, often actually needed, outward stimulus—physical motion, some text shot from a book, the queries and objections of a living voice. 'My thoughts sleep, if I sit still.' Neither 'thoughts' nor 'dialogues,' exclusively, but thoughts still partly implicated in the dialogues which had evoked them, and, therefore, not without

many seemingly arbitrary transitions, many links of connection to be supposed by the reader, constituting their characteristic difficulty, the essays owed their actual publication at last to none of the usual literary motives—desire for fame, to instruct, to amuse, to sell—but to the sociable desire for a still wider range of conversation with others. He wrote for companionship, 'if but one sincere man would make his acquaintance'; speaking on paper, as he 'did to the first person he met.' 'If there be any person, any knot of good company, in France or elsewhere, who can like humor, and whose humor I can like, let them but whistle, and I will run.'

"Notes of expressive facts, of words also worthy of note (for he was a lover of style), collected in the first instance for the help of an irregular memory, were becoming, in the quaintly labeled drawers, with labels of wise old maxim or device, the primary, rude stuff, or 'protoplasm,' of his intended work, and already gave token of its scope and variety. 'All motion discovers us'; if to others, so also to ourselves. Movement, rapid movement of some kind, a ride, the hasty survey of a shelf of books, best of all a conversation like this morning's with a visitor for the first time,—amid the felicitous chances of that, at some random turn by the way, he would become aware of shaping purpose: the beam of light or heat would strike down, to illuminate, to fuse and organize the coldly accumulated matter, of reason, of experience. Surely some providence over thought and speech led one finely through these haphazard journeys. But, thus dependent to so great a degree on external converse for the best fruit of his own thought, he was also an efficient evocator of the thought of another—himself an original spirit more than tolerating the originality of others—which brought it into play. Here was one who (through natural predilection, reinforced by theory) would welcome one's very self undistressed by, while fully observant of its difference from his own—one's errors, vanities, perhaps fatuities. Naturally eloquent, expressive, with a mind like a rich collection of the choice things of all times and countries, he was at his best, his happiest, amid the magnetic contacts of an easy conversation. When Gaston, years afterwards came to read the famous essays, he found many a delightful conversation reset, and had the key we lack to their surprises, their capricious turns and lapses."

In this passage may be seen the force and frailties of Pater's pen. His insight is finer than his style, as merit must always outshine fashion, and any of his writings may be counted on to repay the outlay of a quiet hour's perusal.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

ROBERT URQUHART. By Gabriel Setoun; pp. 339. New York, R. F. Fenno & Company. \$1. (Received from John Wanamaker, Philadelphia.)

SOME WOMEN'S WAYS. By Mary Angela Dickens; pp. 325. New York, R. F. Fenno & Co. \$1.25. (Received from Henry T. Coates & Co., Philadelphia.)

TAQUISARA. By F. Marion Crawford; Two volumes. New York, The Macmillan Company. (Received from John Wanamaker, Philadelphia.)

A CHILD OF THE JAGO. By Arthur Morrison; pp. 396. Chicago, Herbert S. Stone & Co. \$1.50.

IN BUNCOMBE COUNTY. By Maria Louise Pool; pp. 295. Chicago, Herbert S. Stone & Co. \$1.25.

A MATTER OF TEMPERAMENT. A Novel by E. Irenaeus Stevenson; pp. 182. New York, American Publishers Corporation. \$1.

ABOUT BOOKS AND WRITERS.

MARY Cowden-Clarke is just the sort of person to write a book of reminiscences. Few of those who sin in this direction have half her qualifications. She can recall the experiences of eighty-five long and brilliant years, for the Clarkes knew everybody who was anybody. She knew John Keats, a schoolfellow of her husband, who died ten years ago aged ninety. Her father was Vincent Novello, head of the famous musical family, around whose modest table there used to gather Keats, Leigh Hunt, Shelley, Charles and Mary Lamb, Hazlitt, Mendelssohn and Weber. In later years Mrs. Cowden-Clarke took part in amateur theatricals with Dickens, Mark Lemon, John Forster and their merry circle. She saw Edmund Kean, Miss Kelly, Munden, and Liston in their prime, heard Coleridge in his monologues which were not always entertaining, and as for musicians she somehow knew or met them all. And yet, how does it happen that most memoirs soon pall upon the appetite, like lavish feasts of which we relish a few mere pickings?

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The American Society of Religious Education reports good progress in its efforts to promote Bible study in colleges. There is legitimate difference of opinion upon the policy of making the Bible a working text-book for ordinary study in mixed classes. As a literature in itself it invites the careful study of those who desire culture for its own sake. Its historical value, as a moral influence affecting our own time and position, cannot be overestimated, and this surely includes it among the indispensable books. And there is the study of Christian ethics. Some colleges have elective courses in Bible study and others require it as part of the

curriculum. The question demands delicate handling, in the interests of the Bible as Bible, but it is a sorry college training which fails to inspire profound interest in the book of all books, an interest which, if excited at all, cannot but grow in charm as life enlarges the understanding.

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To the Scotch all things Scotch are sublime. Cold sleet and whiskey, haggis and the Paraphrases, John Knox and Robert Burns, Scott, oatmeal porridge, Bonnie Prince Charlie and kail brose, all and sundry alike stir the fervid soul of the roaming Scot and while it whirls discreet silence befits the less blest nations. To this rule no exception has been known until now. It comes in the form of an *Edinburgh Review* article on the thick-gathering clan of Scotch novelists. The *Review* sowed its wild oats two generations ago and is now eminently sober, not to say decorous almost unto dulness, and if it ventures to hint that it is just barely possible for even Scotchmen to be a wee bit over-dosed with Scotch scenes, Scotch characters, Scotch brogue and Scotch English, we must all put the aberration down to approaching dotage. It is utterly impossible for a hungering and thirsty world to have a surfeit of haggis and kail brose, as witness the balance sheets of the book-keepers who can keep all sorts of books but Scotch books.

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The *Review* begins by hailing (has the reader ever experienced Scotch hail?) the revival of the rural Scotch novel as a welcome sign of healthy reaction. Mr. Barrie "has Shakespearian subtlety of humor" in the "Window in Thrums" though there is "too much Scotch" in it "for purposes of effective art," but his "Little Minister" is "spoiled" by the fantastic. Mr. Crockett is good, of course, but by no means sure of a future. Mr. Ian Maclaren too is wonderfully good, with gaps. Here is the conclusion. "Whether the popularity of the new Scotch novel will endure is a question we hesitate to answer in the affirmative. A moderate amount of the semi-intelligible Scottish dialect must go a long way with southern readers, and already we see signs that even the apostles of the new dispensation cannot repeat themselves with impunity, preserving freshness and originality. There is a certain picturesqueness in weaving Thrums, and there is the sublimity of highland grandeur in Drumtochty; but, after all, a novelist must rely upon human interest for his effects, and even genius must sooner or later exhaust the materials in a back-of-the-world industrial townlet, or a secluded highland glen. The variety of individual types is limited, and the general characteristics have been stereotyped by time and custom. It is as tacking and beating about in a land-locked highland loch to launching out on the wide Atlantic or braving the storms of Cape Horn."

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Superficiality may fairly be charged as the worst cause of most of our national failings, assuming that we have any. We are too willing to be tickled with a straw, we don't care for drinks that don't fizz with gassy froth, and anybody may send us frantic with delight by a borrowed or manufactured phrase. Yet this superficiality is also a prime cause of our national success in trade. We rush cash in hand for whatever it is if it is only the latest thing out. On the other hand we are not usually credited by the observant foreigner with being conservative to the verge of the stupidest Bourbonism, in some things. To wit, our faithfulness to our nursery heroes, with the sad exception of little George and the cherry tree episode. But we make it up by our wholesouled idolatry of Napoleon. Nothing can shake us, nothing can sicken us here. Some wicked editors have lately tried their worst to turn us away from this ideal of human greatness and goodness, but happily in vain. Now comes a man, a bookmaker anyway, with a great work of "Napoleon's Opera Glass," which treats of Napoleon as a theatre-goer. This is welcome as something new growing out of a choked soil. Cannot we have more books about "Napoleon's Boots and Those who Blacked Them," or about his nail scissors, snuff boxes, conscience, or other such interesting little things? We don't care to waste time prying beneath the surface.

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Mr. Harold Frederic is by all accounts a writer of exceptionally strong novels, and he is a shrewd man of business too. Taking a leaf out of Mrs. Humphry Ward's book he succeeded in getting Mr. Gladstone to write some nice things about his novel, which, of course, wafted it into public notice before its merits had time to win this measure of popularity. A portrait of the author duly appeared in several periodicals, representing him as an ordinary gentleman. The current *Bookman* announces that this

was not satisfactory to Mr. Frederic, who sends it another portrait, a head in a fine frenzy rolling, as of a marksman eagerly scanning the flight of the arrowy book he has just fired off, and this is the portrait "which is trustworthy, having been photographed by Mr. Frederic himself for the *Bookman*."

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After five years of painful struggle, veneered to look like flourishing success, the New York daily *Recorder* failed last month with a million dollars lost. There are New York dailies that more deserve to fail than the *Recorder*, which are prolonging their existence by arts that only simulate an unhealthy life: Superficial papulum for shallow pates spiced with poison for depraved appetites. The *Recorder* did not pander to vice as others do but the grafting of its sillier pages into the *Tribune* is no improvement to the latter. The experiment will bear watching.

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Three years or so ago the New York *World* printed Miss Harriet Monroe's Chicago World's Fair ode without her permission. The lady sued and recovered \$5,000 damages, but the culprit newspaper appealed and the poetess may have to wait as long for her dollars as the foreign exhibitors for the medals that were awarded to them. For all we know they have not got them yet, which suggests the propriety of Mr. John Boyd Thacher, the person entrusted with the duty of forwarding these medals, favoring the public with another of the historical works he delights to publish. A History of the Causes of the Laggard Movement of the Columbian Medals, by their Custodian, would be unique.

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A truly great work will shortly come from the Johns Hopkins University Press, being the first volume of the new translation of the Old Testament set afoot by Professor Haupt, of the University. It was undertaken to bring together the latest conclusions of scientific literary criticism, to which end each book has been entrusted to the leading specialists of the world. The book of Leviticus was given to Professors Driver and White, of Oxford; Professor Smith, of Glasgow, is in charge of Deuteronomy; C. J. Ball, of London, Genesis; Buddle, of Strassburg; Samuel; Stade, of Giessen, Kings; Andrew Harper, of Melbourne, Australia; Obadiah; Jeremias, of Leipzig, Nahum; R. Martineau, of London, and Wellhausen, of Gottingen, Psalms; Delitzsch, of Breslau, Jonah; Siegfried, of Jena, Job; while among the American scholars engaged are President Harper, of Chicago, on Zachariah; Professor Charles A. Briggs, of New York, Ruth; Professor Toy, of Harvard, Ezekiel; Francis Brown, of New York, Joel; Dr. McCurdy, of Toronto, Micah, and W. H. Ward, of New York, Habakkuk. Professor Haupt has taken Ecclesiastes as his special charge, in addition to editing all the material supplied by others. The name of Polychrome Bible has been given to the work from the novel plan adopted to designate the differences of chronology and authorship discovered in the text. This will be accomplished by the use of different colors in the printing. Thus, what is accepted as the original text of each chapter will be printed on an ordinary white background, and the interpolations or comments of later writers will each be printed upon a background of a different color.

**

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO. are publishing an illustrated edition of Mr. Fiske's great work, "The American Revolution," which is enriched with a large number of portraits, maps, plates, and cuts in the text, all of a character to illustrate the historic features of the work. The large paper edition is brought out with very great care on English hand-made paper.

**

THE DREXEL-BIDDLE & BRADLEY PUBLISHING CO., 905 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, will publish early next month "The Froggy Fairy-Book," by Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, which is said to have been "cleverly constituted on a rather novel idea, and narrated in a simple yet interesting form." Mr. Biddle is the author of a work on "The Madeira Islands," recently issued by this firm.

**

The completion of Herbert Spencer's system of philosophy is announced by his publishers, Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. As first stated, this division of the *Synthetic Philosophy* was to be treated in two volumes, but in their preparation the amount of matter grew to such proportions that a third volume became necessary. This contains Part VI, Ecclesiastical Institutions; Part VII, Professional Institutions; and Part VIII, Industrial Institutions. In view of the numerous changes, beneficent and otherwise, that

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have been going on in the industrial world within recent years, the appearance of this closing section has been eagerly looked for in many quarters. It completes the great philosophic system projected by the author thirty-six years ago, that has been styled the grandest intellectual undertaking of the century. The work upon it has been carried forward with an earnestness of purpose and a perseverance that neither narrow circumstances, repeated breakdowns of health, nor unreasoning criticism could withstand.

**

The new Bishop of London is Dr. Mandell Creighton, for some time Bishop of Peterborough. His promotion is a welcome recognition of literary merit and high scholarship. His histories of the Papacy, of the Reformation movement, of the Elizabethan age, and monographs on related subjects rank among the first authoritative works, and the Bishop's wife is also a distinguished historian. There were many who hoped Dr. Creighton would be appointed to the Archbishopsric, but he is in the prime of life and keeps his face unshaven, which is a fatal defiance of archiepiscopal precedent. In Bishop Stubbs of Oxford, Bishop Westcott of Durham, and Bishop Creighton, now of London, the Church of England possesses a trinity of scholars unequalled in the official ranks of any other ecclesiastical system.

**

The Carlyle Museum in Cheyne Row has been enriched with the famous red bedstead on which Mr. Carlyle was born. It was brought from Craigenputtock to the Chelsea house in 1842, and used until 1870, when it was taken down and packed away until 1880. Carlyle then had it placed in its old place for his own use, to avoid climbing the stairs to his own bed-room on the second floor. In 1882 the bed was presented to Mrs. Warren, Carlyle's housekeeper. It was recently acquired by the Carlyle House Trustees.

**

Negro genius exists, and in the range narrowed by adverse conditions it undoubtedly flourishes. For many years there have been singers on the concert platform fully equal in power and grace, and often more than equal in sympathy, to many of the famous European stars. We have heard negro orators quite worthy to rank with any white man in point of ability and art. That a negro should possess the true poetic gift is surprising only in that the discovery has been so long delayed. Paul Dunbar, the elevator boy of thirty, has amply proved his claim to be placed in easier conditions, probationally, as some "patron," disinterestedly, let us hope, has done with the lad Edmund Curtis, in London, whose verses Andrew Lang pronounces superior to those of Walter Scott at the same age. But Dunbar has been allowed to fall into the hands of a professional exploiter, and we can only hope that the fascinations of the lecture platform will not prove too strong for the son of promise.

**

James Lane Allen is one of the most thoughtful, scholarly, and polished writers of the time, a Southerner whose literary work, especially his novels, ought to be far better known than they seem to be. In an article on the *Bookman* he laments the absence of the gentleman as hero in American novels, and adds—how truly let others decide—"it is a ridiculous and mortifying admission that the only two names in all the range of our fiction that have attained anything like universality of acceptance even among ourselves, not, of course, as gentlemen, but as mere characters, are the two negroes, Uncle Tom and Uncle Remus."

**

One of the most remarkable men of the time, but by no means the most admirable and respectable, is Henri Rochefort, the nobleman who more than any other seditionist stirred up the Parisian communistic sentiment. After banishment for life to New Caledonia, and a romantic marriage on his supposed deathbed in prison, he escaped and for many years has lived the life of a gay man of fortune in London, with a taste and the means for picture collecting. Rochefort has always been the stormy petrel of politics, and the memoirs he is now publishing are sure to set Paris a-flame. But a few duels more or less are nothing to so old a practitioner of the French fine art of firing to miss.

**

Mr. Howells has been busy of late, and his novelette, "A Pair of Patient Lovers," is to appear in the "Harper's," while his novel, "Ragged Lady," will run through the "Bazar" in the latter half of '97. His personal recollections of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes are to be published in the December number of the magazine.

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"Yes," said the old man, addressing his young visitor, "I am proud of my girls, and would like to see them comfortably married, and as I have made a little money, they will not go to their husbands penniless. There's Mary, 25 years old, and a real good girl. I shall give her \$5,000 when she marries. Then comes Bet, who won't see 35 again, and I shall give her \$10,000; and the man who takes Eliza, who is 40, will have \$15,000 with her." The young man reflected a moment or so, and then inquired : " You haven't one about 50, have you?"

We are indebted to Dean Hole's recent book on America for the following anecdote : The Dean says that a Denver audience is notably benevolent.

It is said that a chairman, after a depressing address, assured the speaker that his discourse was " moving, soothing and satisfying." When reproved next morning for having commended a dismal failure, he denied the charge, and maintained that he had uttered no approbation, but only simple facts, namely, that the lecture was " moving " because a large proportion of the audience fidgeted in their seats, and several left the room ; it was " soothing," because many fell asleep ; and it was " satisfying " because there was not a single person present who had not had quite enough.

Two young men were suitors for the hand of a young lady. One of them said to the other : " Both of us wish to offer ourselves to this lady ? " " That is evident." " But we do not wish to fight a duel over her ? " " I think not." " Then I will tell you what we can do." " What ? " " Let us toss up for her ! " The other looked a moment at his rival, and then said : " Very well : I will toss up a brick, and if it stays up in the air the young lady is yours. If it comes down she is mine ! " If there is anything in feminine discrimination, the last speaker won the young lady.

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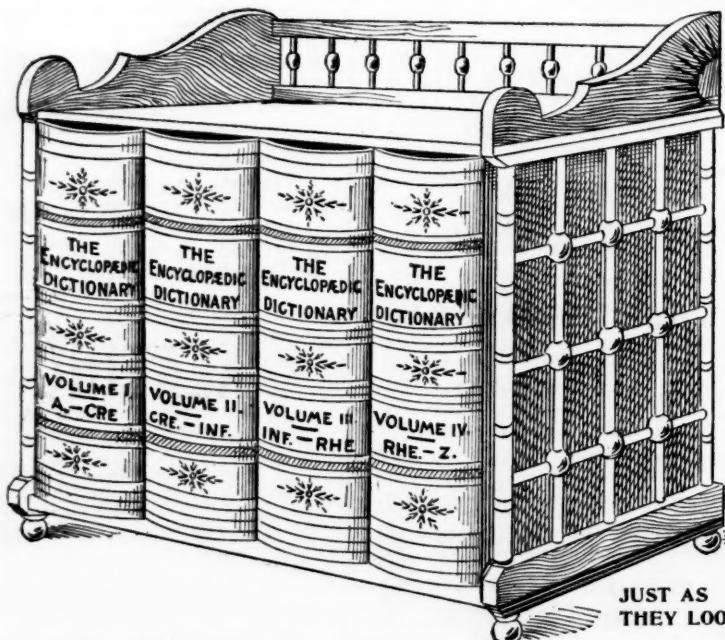
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